

BookletChartTM

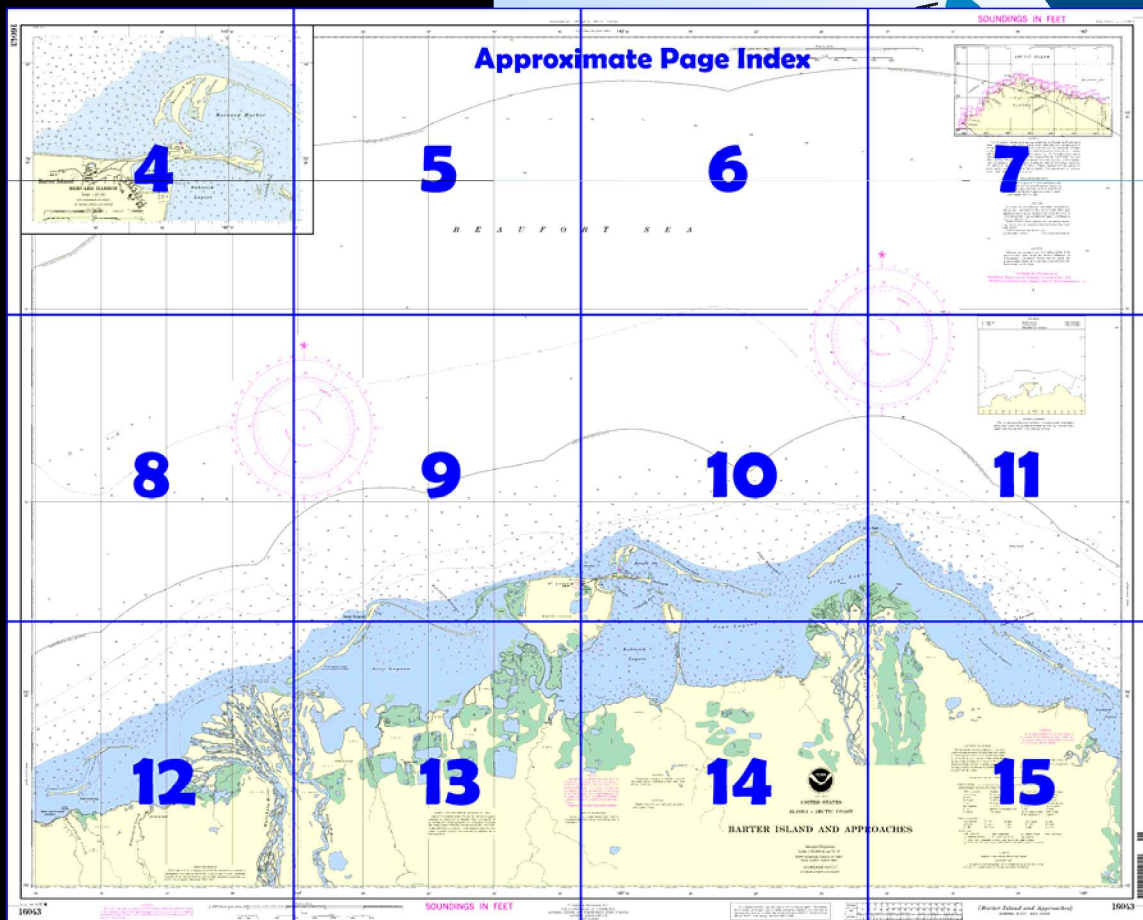
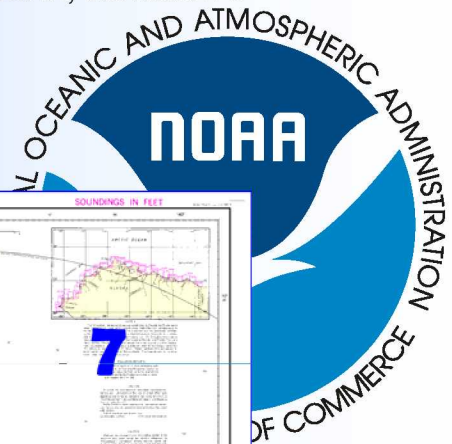
Barter Island and Approaches

(NOAA Chart 16043)

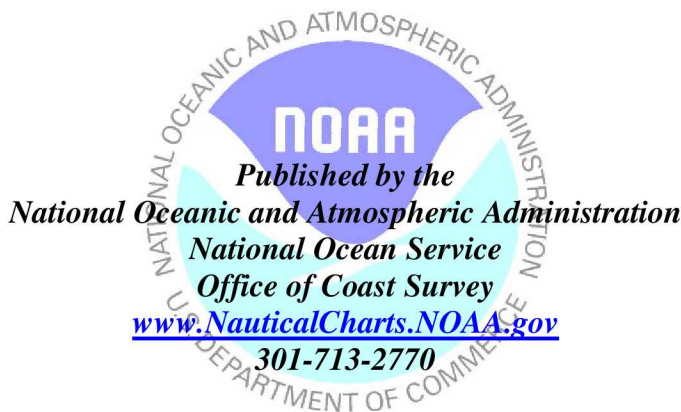


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

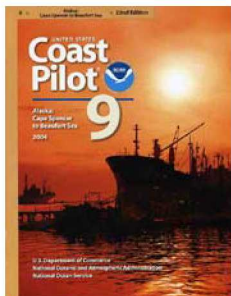
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(198) Low, narrow, gravelly **Arey Island** (70°07.3'N., 143°54.0'W.) begins about 10 miles NE of Anderson Point and extends 3 miles NE, then 2.5 miles ESE. The water is deep close to the outer shore of the island except at the SW end. Incoming ice hits the northernmost part of Arey Island before any other place in the vicinity. A vessel can navigate very close to this part of the island if a lead can be found through the ice.

(199) **Barter Island**, close E of Arey Island and about 45 miles E of Brownlow Point, is roughly triangular in shape, each side being 3 to 4 miles in length. The island rises to an elevation of 58 feet, is the highest ground in this general area, and has bluffs along its seaward side.

Kaktovik is the Barter Island village. Small amounts of food and other supplies are stocked for sale to the natives and are available to outsiders only in emergencies. An aero radiobeacon (70°07.9'N., 143°38.5'W.) and

an aerolight (70°08.2'N., 143°35.2'W.) are on the island.

(200) Kaktovik is a **customs station**.

(201) Off the NE end of Barter Island is **Bernard Spit**, a sand barrier that extends nearly 4 miles in an ESE direction. Between the over-lapping ends of Barter Island and Bernard Spit is **Bernard Harbor**, that has depths of 5 to 7 feet over good holding bottom but can only be entered by drafts of 4 feet or less. The N part of the harbor is out of the way of drifting bergs; ice does not get to this part of the harbor during W winds. Vessels entering Bernard Harbor from W should favor the Barter Island shore; this passage may become blocked soon after the ice starts in. (202) Protection from ice and wind is available just E of the sandspit at the NW end of Barter Island. The anchorage is not recommended for vessels drawing more than 5 feet. (208) **Manning Point** is a barrier spit that projects N from the mainland to within 0.2 mile of the NE end of Barter Island. **Kaktovik (Kaktoavik) Lagoon**, between the spit and the island, and **Jago Lagoon**, on the E side of the spit, have depths of 9 to 12 feet but, like Bernard Harbor, cannot be entered by drafts greater than 4 feet.

(209) **Martin Point** (70°07'N., 143°16'W.), low and irregular, is on the E side of the entrance to **Jago River** and 53 miles E of Brownlow Point. The W end of a barrier island is 2 miles NW of Martin Point.

(210) From Martin Point ESE to Griffin Point, a distance of about 9 miles, the low, narrow barrier islands are less than 5 feet high and are separated from the mainland by shallow lagoons. Considerable driftwood has been deposited on the higher parts of the islands. The mainland shores of the lagoons have tundra bluffs with elevations up to 20 feet. There is deep water along the seaward sides of the barrier islands, and small boats can navigate within a few yards of the beach except near the inlets.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

COLREGS, 80, 1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:50,819 at Lat 70°10'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.611" southward and 9.999" westward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

The periodic tide has a mean range of about one-half foot.

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◦ (Approximate location)

UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS corrections subsequent to the date shown in the lower left hand corner is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the State of Alaska.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Charted hydrography may originate from these and prior surveys.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO: aeronautical	G: green	Mo: morse code	R: TR: radio tower
Al: alternating	IQ: interrupted quick	N: run	Rot: rotating
B: black	Is: isophase	OBSC: obscured	s: seconds
Bn: beacon	LT: HO: lighthouse	Oc: occulting	SEC: sector
C: can	M: nautical mile	Or: orange	St: M: statute miles
DIA: diaphone	m: minutes	Q: quick	VQ: very quick
F: fixed	MICRO: TR: microwave tower	R: red	W: white
Fl: flashing	Mkr: marker	Ra: Ref: radar reflector	WHIS: whistle
		R: Bn: radiobeacon	Y: yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bids: boulders	Co: coral	gy: gray	Oys: oysters	so: soft
bk: broken	G: gravel	h: hard	Rk: rock	Sh: shells
Cy: clay	Grs: grass	M: mud	S: sand	sy: sticky

Miscellaneous:

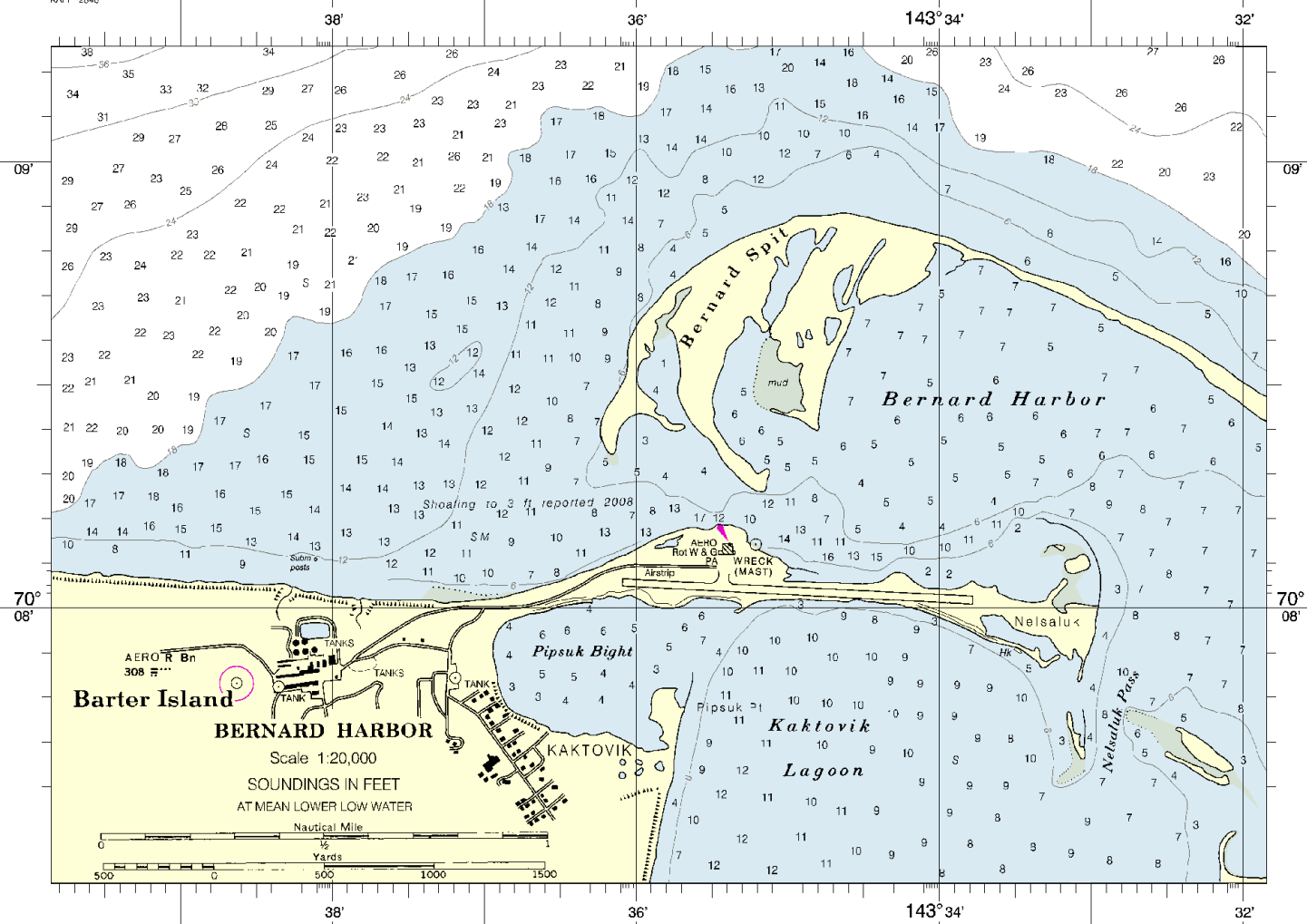
AUTH: authorized	Obstr: obstruction	PD: position doubtful	Subm: submerged
ED: existence doubtful	PA: position approximate	Rep: reported	

(2), Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2), Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

16043

KAPP 2848

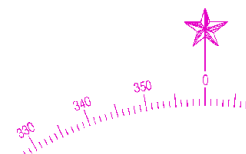


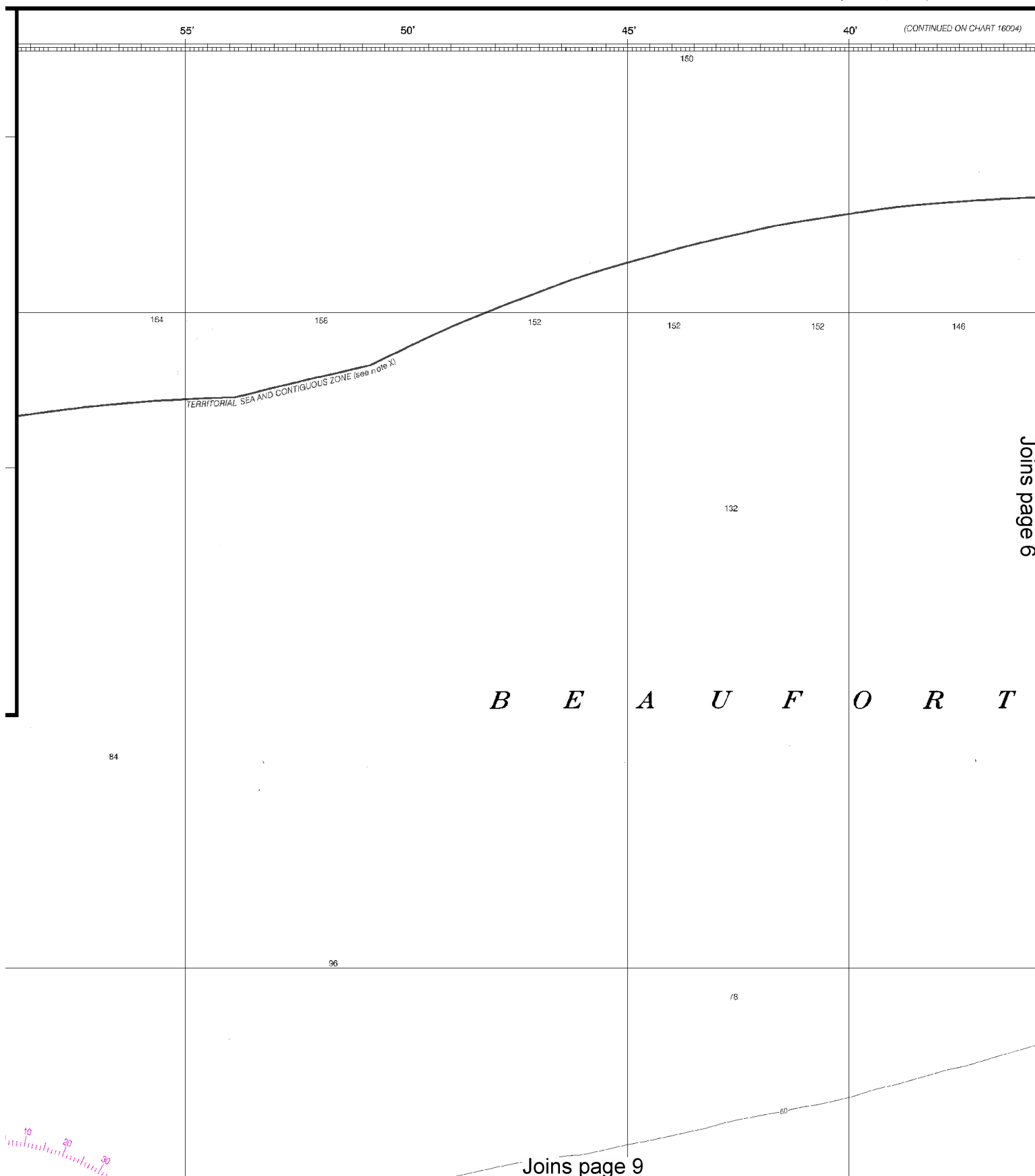
TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)

15'

Joins page 8

4





This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:72599. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

40'

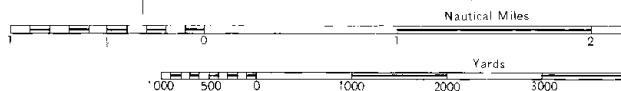
(CONTINUED ON CHART 16004)

143° 35'

30'

25'

20'



152

146

146

146

146

149

Joins page 5

O R T S E A

42

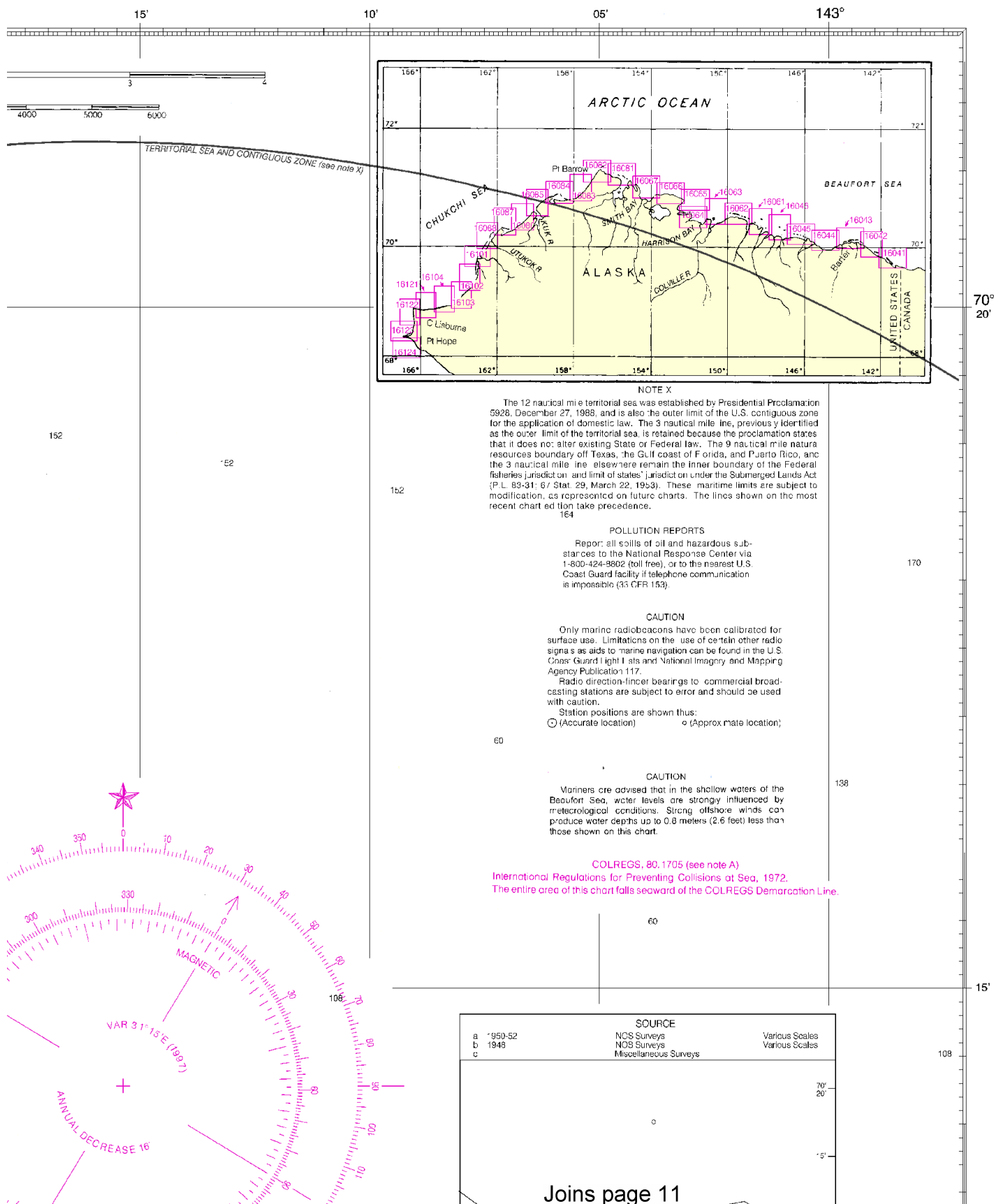
Joins page 10

6



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 3 Panel N



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

7

15'

10'



VAR 31°4'

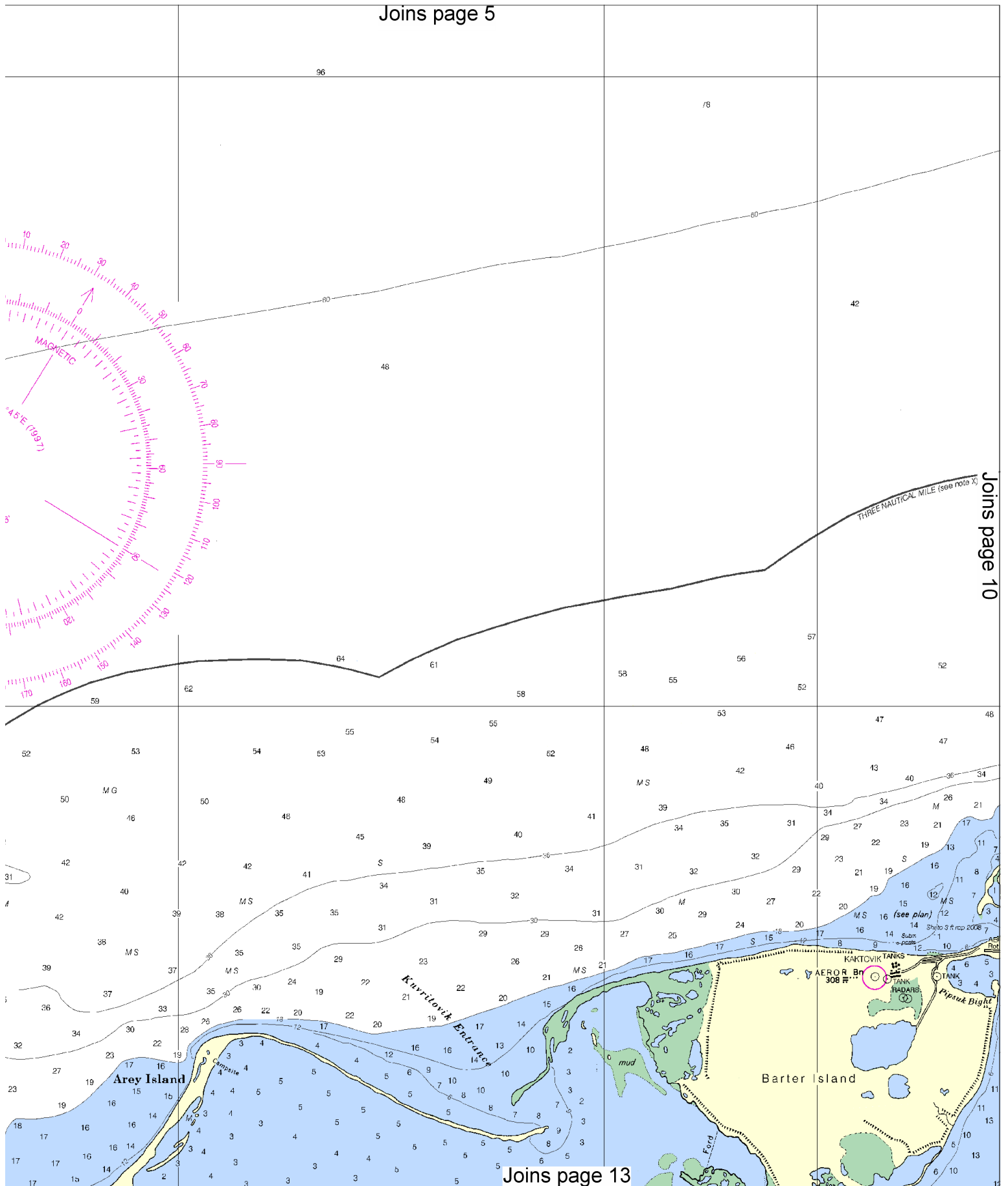
ANNUAL DECREASE 16"

THREE NAUTICAL MILE (see note X)

Joins page 12

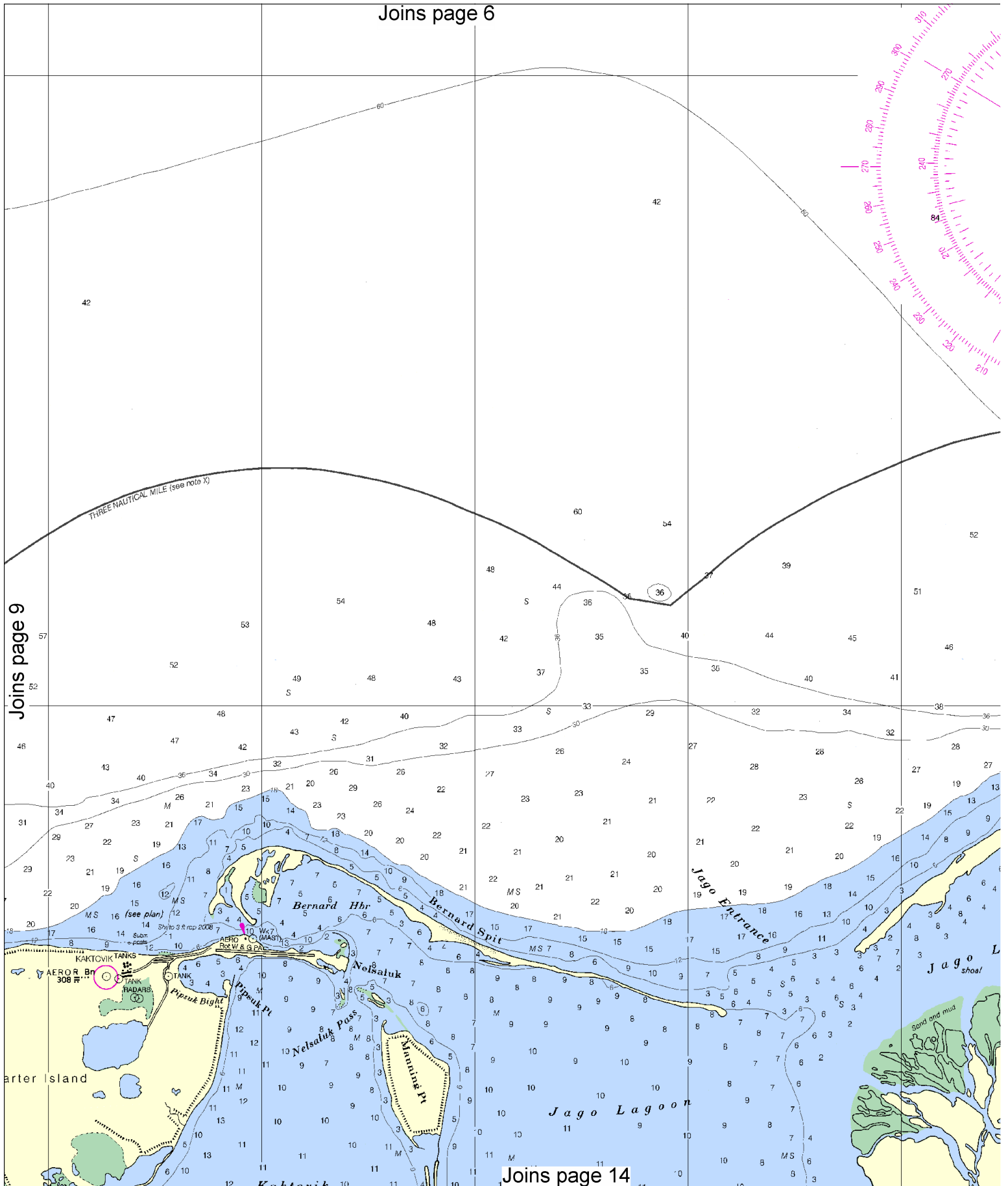
8

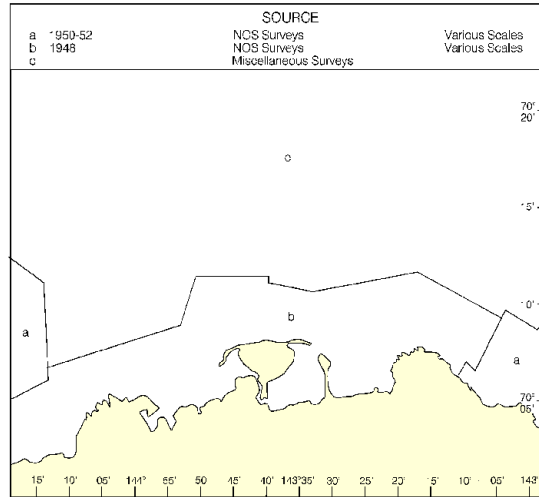
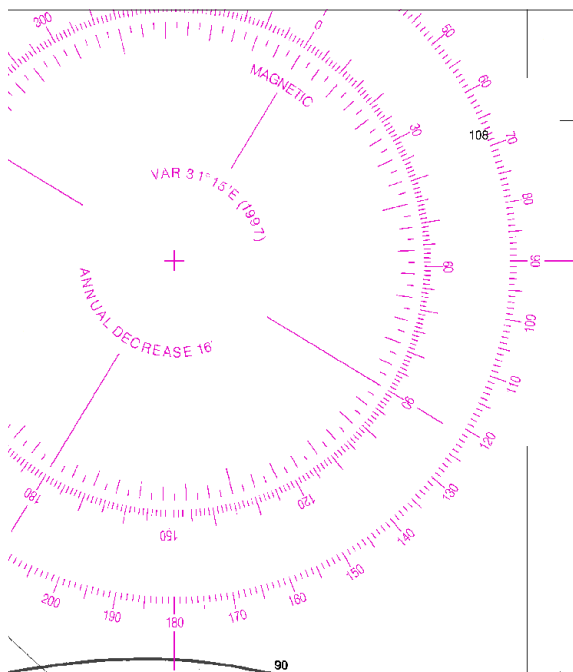




Joins page 10

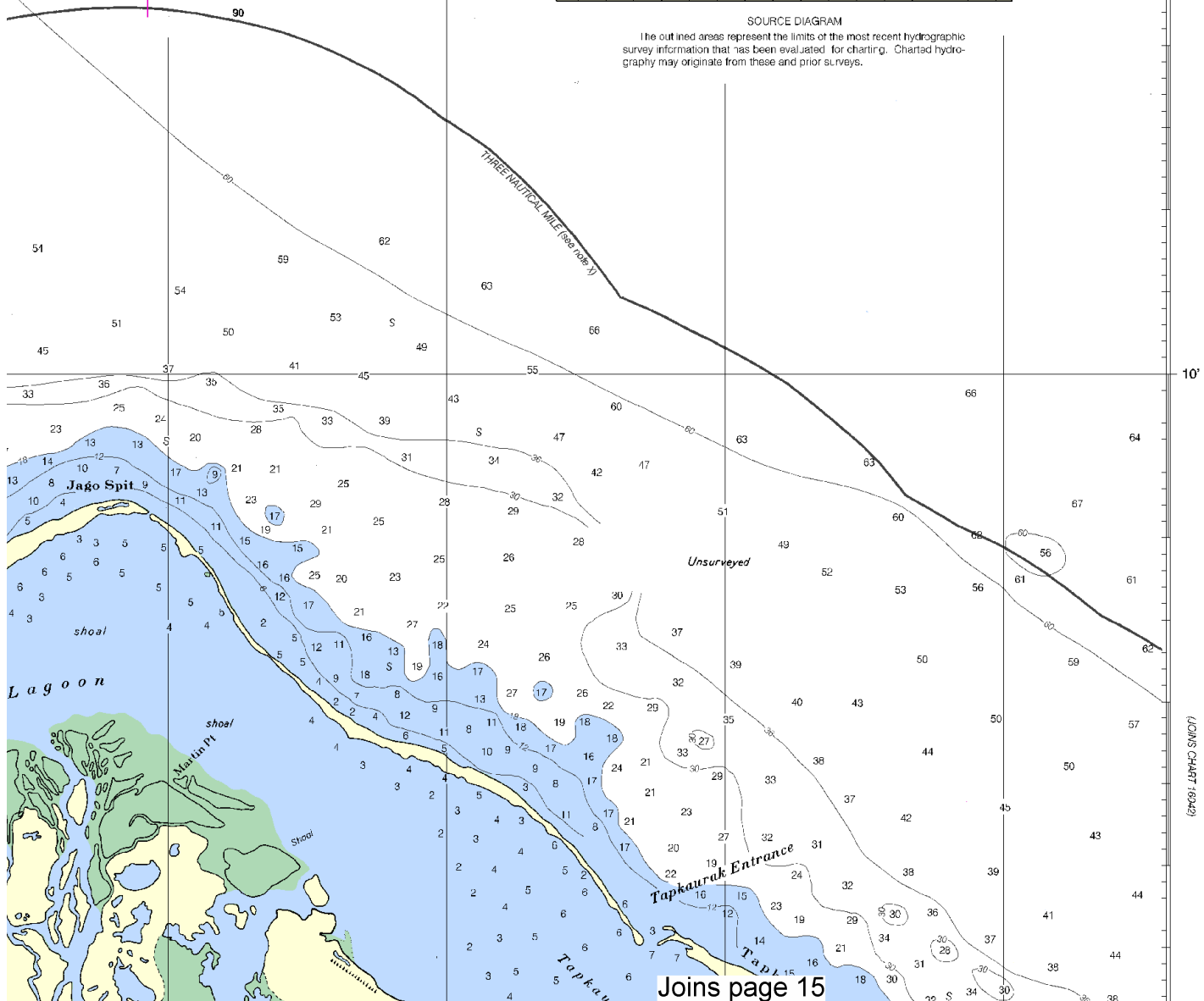
Joins page 13





SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Charted hydrography may originate from these and prior surveys.



(JOINS CHART 16042)

This nautical chart, titled "Joins page 8", depicts the Hulahula River and its tributaries, including Natarauk Creek and Kujalakrok Creek. The chart features numerous depth soundings in fathoms, ranging from 1 to 45. A prominent "THREE NAUTICAL MILE (see note X)" line is drawn across the upper portion of the chart. The coastline is marked with "low tundra" and "high tundra" areas. Key navigational features include a "Good anchorage" and a "Water and firewood available" area near a "HOUSE" (ruins). A "20-foot bluff" is also indicated. The chart includes a coordinate grid with latitude from 70° 05' to 70° 10' and longitude from 144° 05' to 144° 15'. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in nautical miles. The chart is identified as "JOINS CHART 16044" and includes a note about the "UPDATING SERVICE" for this chart.

THREE NAUTICAL MILE (see note X)

70° 05'

JOINS CHART 16044

Good anchorage

Water and firewood available

HOUSE (ruins)

20-foot bluff

low tundra

high tundra

Kujalakrok Creek

Natarauk Creek

Drinking water

Hulahula River

low tundra

low tundra

UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS corrections subsequent to the date shown in the lower left hand corner is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CSP), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3292.

70°

20' 15' 10' 05' 144°

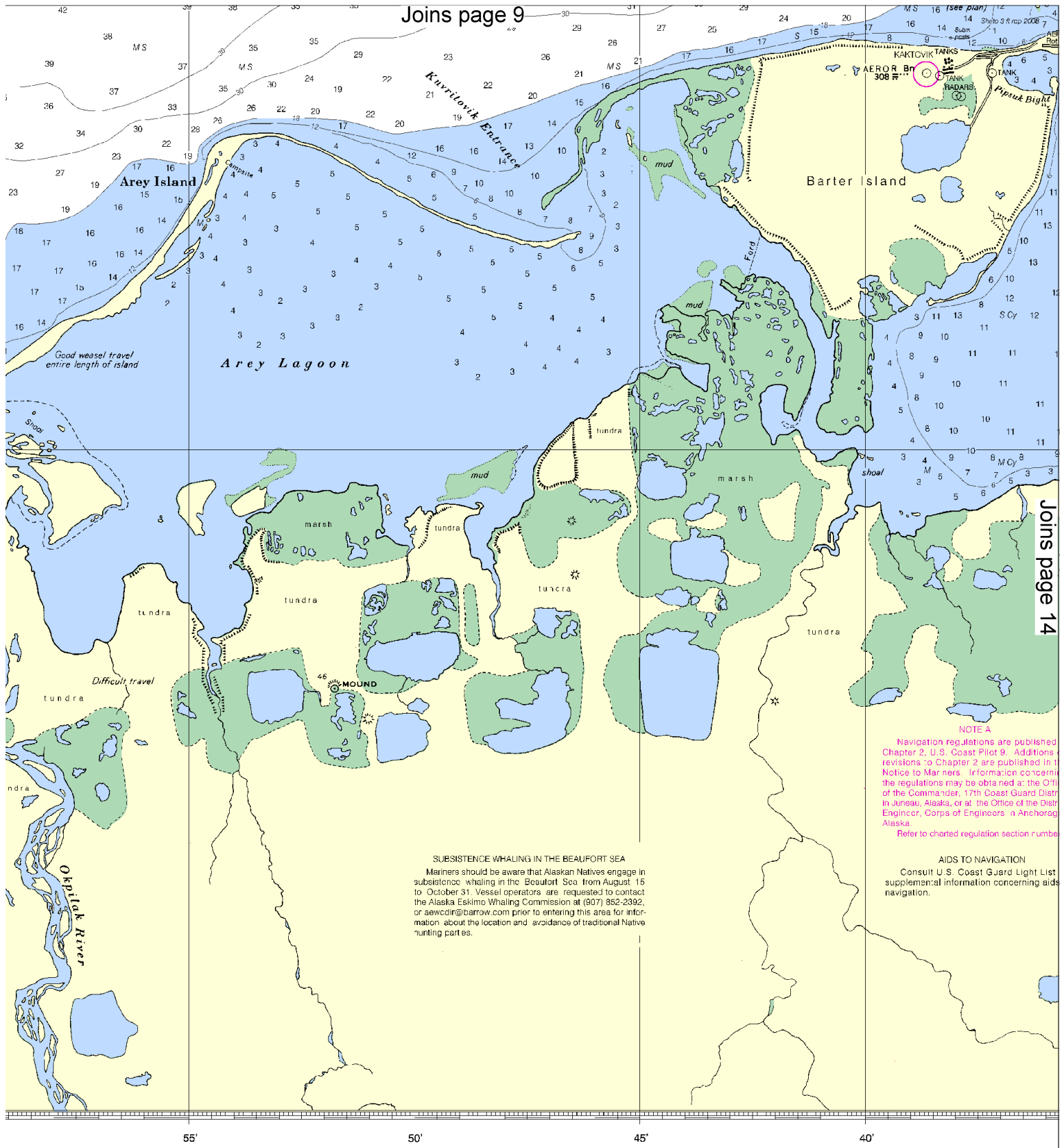
16043

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

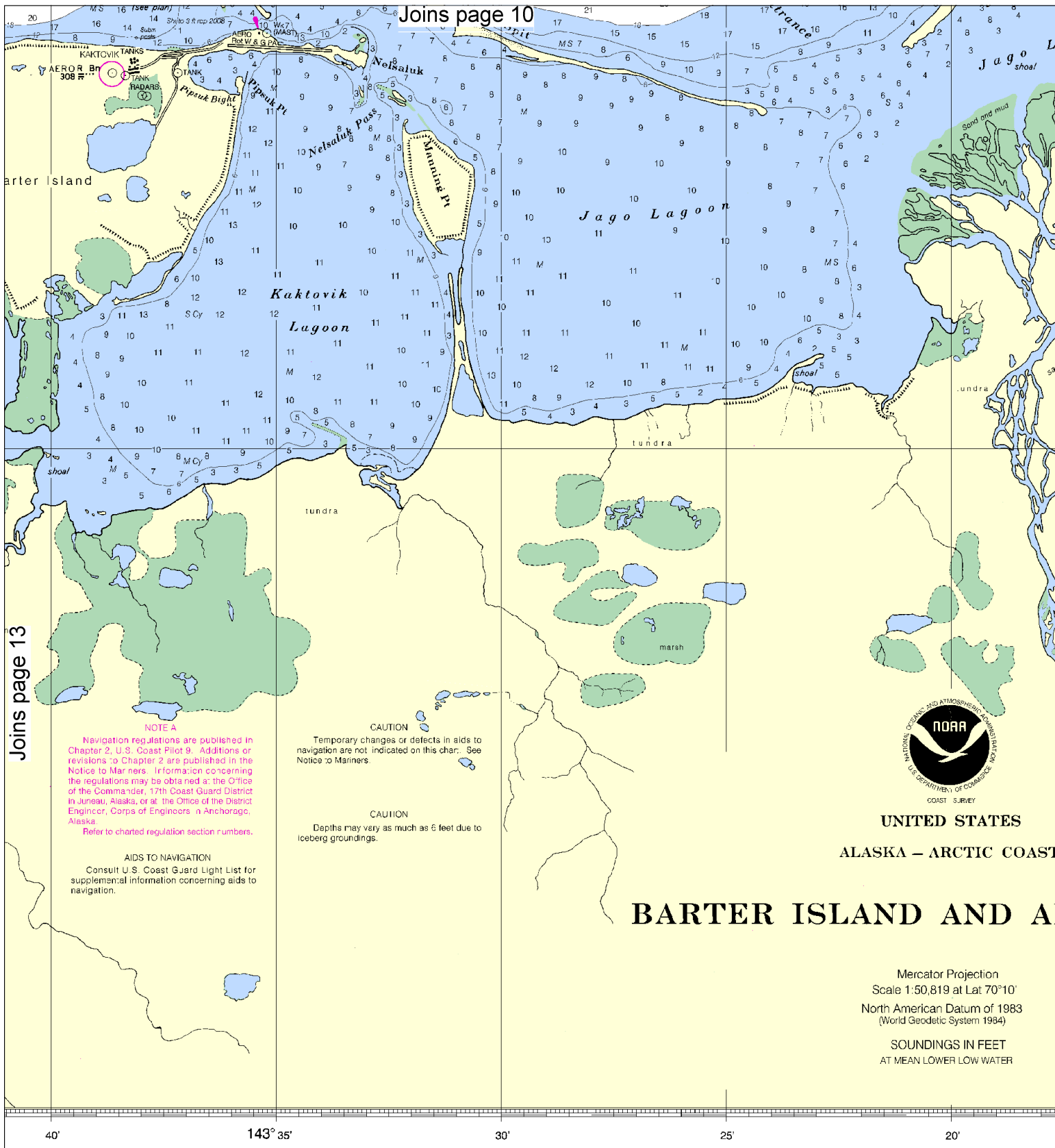
FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS corrections subsequent to the date shown in the lower left hand corner is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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Joins page 10



Joins page 13

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION
Depths may vary as much as 6 feet due to iceberg groundings.



UNITED STATES
ALASKA – ARCTIC COAST

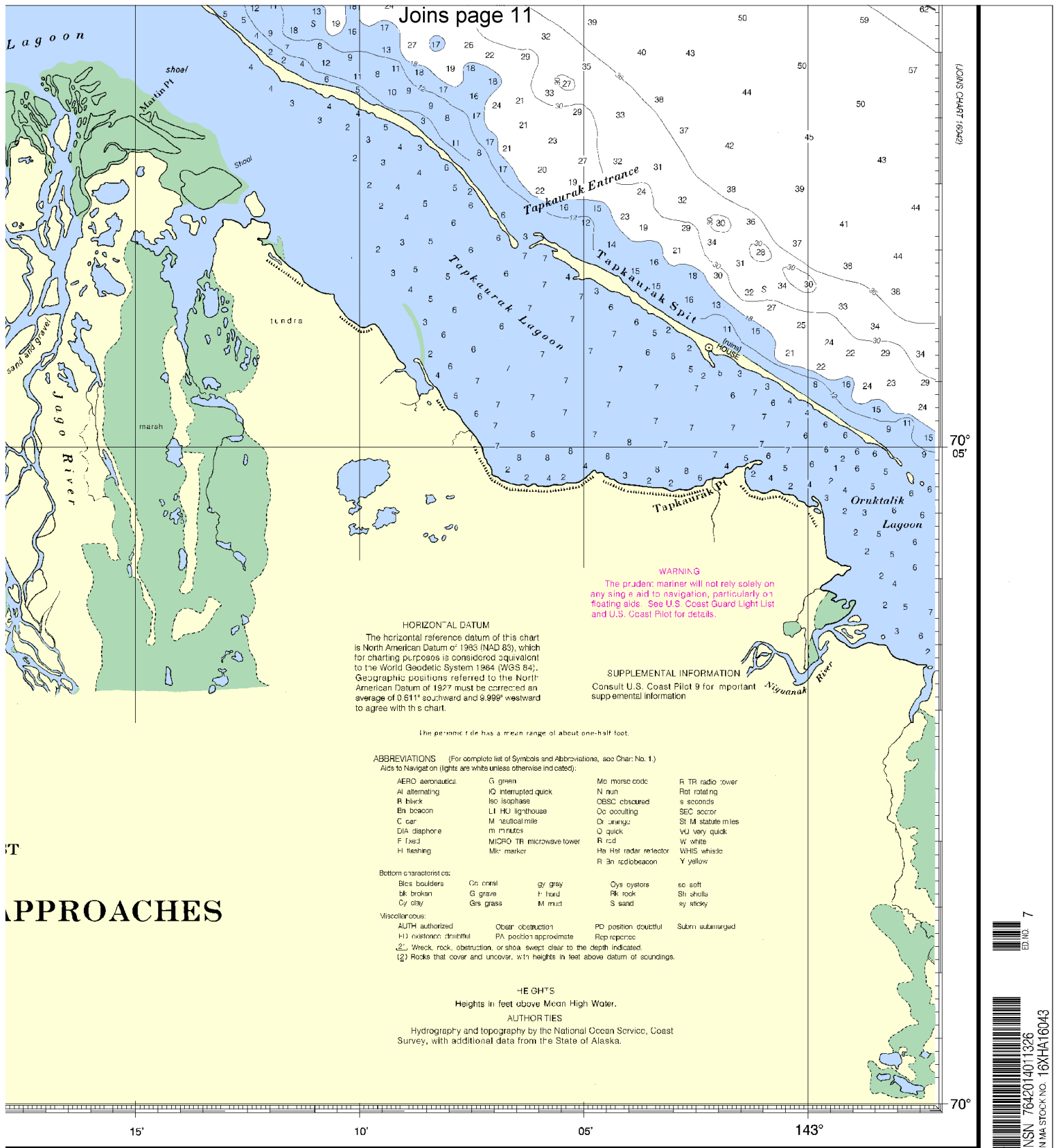
BARTER ISLAND AND A

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,819 at Lat 70°10'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CSP), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

FAITH
FEI
METI



T

APPROACHES

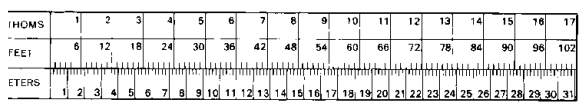
HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.611" southward and 9.998" westward to agree with this chart.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

- The perennic tide has a mean range of about one-half foot.
- ABBREVIATIONS** (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| AERO: aeronautics | G: green | Mo: Morse code | R: TR: radio tower |
| Al: alternating | IQ: interrupted quick | N: nun | Rot: rotating |
| B: black | Is: isophase | Obsc: obscured | s: seconds |
| Bn: beacon | LI: LHO: lighthouse | Oc: occulting | SEC: sector |
| C: car | M: nautical mile | Or: orange | St: M: statute miles |
| DIA: diaphone | m: minutes | Q: quick | VU: very quick |
| F: fixed | MICRO: TR: microwave tower | R: red | W: white |
| H: flashing | Mkr: marker | Rd: radar reflector | WHIS: whistle |
| | | Rn: radiobeacon | Y: yellow |
- Bottom characteristics:**
- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Bls: boulders | Cn: coral | gy: gray | Oys: oysters | so: soft |
| bk: broken | G: grave | h: hard | Rk: rock | Sh: shells |
| Cy: clay | Grs: grass | M: mud | S: sand | sy: sticky |
- Miscellaneous:**
- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| AUTH: authorized | Obstr: obstruction | PD: position doubtful | Subm: submerged |
| HJ: existence doubtful | PA: position approximate | Rep: reported | |
- Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.
AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the State of Alaska.



(Barter Island and Approaches)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:50,819

16043

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.